



Amended Claim is attached hereto.

1. (Four Times Amended). A method for detecting a pathogenic or any other condition of an organism comprising the steps of

 taking a sample, and said sample being a body fluid sample from said organism selected from the group consisting of hemofiltrate, ascitic fluid and urine;

 wherein said organism is selected from the group consisting of animals and humans;

measuring peptides from said sample of said organism containing high-molecular weight peptides and low-molecular weight peptides, as an indication of the pathogenic or any other condition of said organism;

wherein said low-molecular weight peptides, used for said measurement have a molecular weight of not more than 30,000 Dalton;

directly detecting said low molecular weight peptides by MALDI mass spectrometry; and

relating said low-molecular weight peptides to a

reference; and

said reference comprises a distribution of low-molecular weight peptides in a representative cross-section of defined controls to produce a differential peptide display.

Please add new claims 14 and 15.

14. A method for detecting a pathogenic or any other condition of an organism comprising the steps of taking a sample, and said sample being a body fluid sample from said organism selected from the group consisting of hemofiltrate, ascitic fluid and urine;

wherein said organism is selected from the group consisting of animals and humans;

measuring peptides from said sample of said organism containing high-molecular weight peptides and low-molecular weight peptides, as an indication of the pathogenic or any other condition of said organism;

wherein said low-molecular weight peptides, used for said measurement have a molecular weight of not more than 30,000

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directly detecting said low molecular weight peptides
by chromatography; and

relating said low-molecular weight peptides to a
reference; and

said reference comprises a distribution of low-
molecular weight peptides in a representative cross-section of
defined controls to produce a differential peptide display.

15. A method for detecting a pathogenic or any other
condition of an organism comprising the steps of
taking a sample, and said sample being a body fluid
sample from said organism selected from the group consisting of
blood, hemofiltrate, ascitic fluid and urine;

wherein said organism is selected from the group
consisting of animals and humans;

measuring peptides from said sample of said organism
containing high-molecular weight peptides and low-molecular
weight peptides, as an indication of the pathogenic or any other
condition of said organism;